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The First Record of *Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL, 1918) (Acari: Macrochelidae) from Japan.

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高久　元[1]：ナギサハエダニ（ダニ目：ハエダニ科）の日本からの初記録

Abstract *Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL, 1918) is newly recorded from Japan. There is slight difference between the present materials and the British ones in the shape of dorsal setae and the surface ornamentation of ventrianal shield.

In Europe, one macrochelid mite species, *Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL), has been recorded from seashore (HYATT & EMBERSON, 1988). I got an opportunity to collect a macrochelid mite from the surface of rotten wood in the intertidal zone in the Oshoro Bay, Otaru, Hokkaido, northern Japan, and the mite was assigned to *Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL). This is the first record of the genus and species of *Dissoloncha* from Japan. MICHAEL's organ of the species is illustrated for the first time in the present paper.

In this paper, all measurements were given in micrometer (μm). Dorsal chaetotaxy follows EVANS & TILL (1979). The material used in the description will be deposited in the Zoological Collections of Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

Family **Macrochelidae** VITZTHUM, 1930
Genus ***Dissoloncha*** FALCONER, 1923
Dissoloncha superbus (HULL, 1918)

Macrocheles superbus HULL, 1918, p. 71.
Macrocheles (Dissoloncha) superbus: FALCONER, 1923, p. 151.
Macrocheles superbus: EVANS & BROWNING, 1956, p. 38, text-figs. 55–62, pl. 3, fig. 16; BREGETOVA & KOROLEVA, 1960, p. 89, figs. 45, 46; ALEXANDROV *et al.*, 1965, p. 608, figs. 1–3; KRANTZ, 1972, p. 271, figs. 12, 13.
Dissoloncha superbus: HYATT & EMBERSON, 1988, p. 78, fig. 6A–H, pl. 3D.

Female. Measurements (n=4). Length of idiosoma, 1399–1490 (1446.8±37.8); width at level of coxae IV, 745–828 (784.5±37.9). Length of dorsal shield, 1341–1482 (1411.5±58.5); width at level of coxae III, 704–787 (741.3±34.9). Length of sternal shield, 282–314 (301.0±13.6); width at level of coxae II, 233–257 (248.0±11.5).

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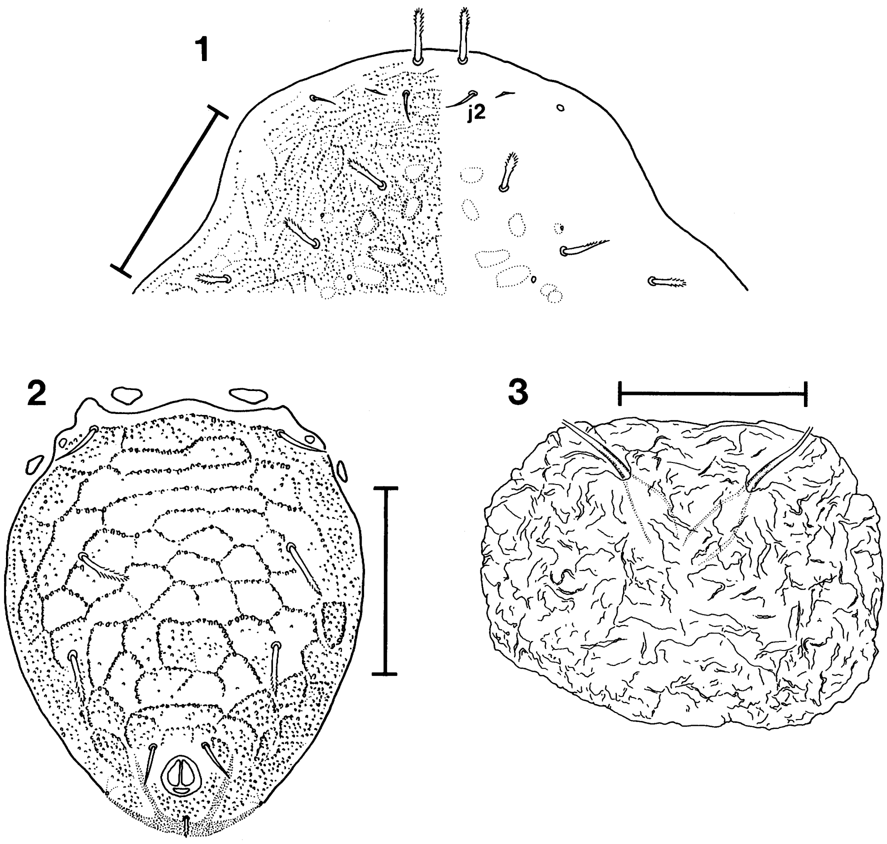

Figs. 1–3. *Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL), female. 1: Anterior part of dorsal shield. 2: Ventrianal shield. 3: MICHAEL's organ. Scale bars = 200 μm.

Length of ventrianal shield 472–546 (509.0±30.4); width, 379–439 (411.5±25.1). Leg length (except ambulacrum): Leg I, 1201–1325 (1254.8±52.5); leg II, 1027–1167 (1117.8±64.2); leg III, 944–1035 (981.3±42.0); leg IV, 1399–1557 (1478.0±68.7).

Dorsal setae j2 pilose distally or simple (Fig. 1). Surface of ventrianal shield (Fig. 2) ornamented with reticulate pattern and punctation; punctation strong in margin of the shield and weak in center of the shield. MICHAEL's organ (Fig. 3): Surface of the *Sacculus foemineus* finely wrinkled; *sacculus* large, oval, and without discrete *cornu; ramus* sclerotized and located in close proximity to each other. Other character states same as in the description by EVANS & BROWNING (1956).

Male. Measurements (n = 2). Length of idiosoma, 1267–1308; width at level of coxae IV, 638–662. Length of dorsal shield, 1267–1283; width at level of coxae III, 638–662. Length of sternoventral shield, 530–563; width at level of coxae II, 220–237. Length of ventrianal shield, 431–455; width, 335–348. Leg length (except ambulacrum): Leg I, 1134–1184; leg II, 994–1035; leg III, 903–944; leg IV, 1358–1391.

Dorsal setae j2 simple. Punctation of ventrianal shield strong in margin of the shield and weak in center of the shield. Other character states same as in the description by EVANS & BROWNING (1956).

Material examined. Four females and two males, on a rotten wood on beach, Oshoro, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan, 30 July 1996, G. TAKAKU leg.

Habitat. The species has been found from rotting seaweed and rotten grass on beaches, in salt marsh (HYATT & EMBERSON, 1988), and from gull's nest (BREGETOVA & KOROLEVA, 1960).

Distribution. The present species is a holarctic seashore species and has been recorded from England, Scotland (EVANS & BROWNING, 1956; HYATT & EMBERSON, 1988), Germany, North America (KRANTZ, 1972), Kuril Islands (Urup Island) (BREGETOVA & KOROLEVA, 1960), and Far Eastern Russia (Sovetskaya Gavan) (ALEXANDROV *et al*., 1965).

Remarks. Judging from the descriptions and figures by EVANS & BROWNING (1956) and HYATT & EMBERSON (1988), there is no critical difference between the present materials and the British ones, except for the shape of dorsal setae j2 and the surface ornamentation of the ventrianal shield. Whereas in the British material the setae j2 are plumose distally in both sexes, the setae j2 of the present materials are pilose distally or simple in females, and simple in males. The condition in the males of the present materials is congruent with the description of the males collected in Far Eastern Russia (ALEXANDROV *et al*., 1965). Punctation of the ventrianal shield of the present materials is weaker than in the British materials. These conditions may show a certain geographic diversification between the British and the East Asian populations of *D. superbus*.

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摘要

ハエダニ科のナギサハエダニ属（新称）*Dissoloncha* の1種ナギサハエダニ（新称）*Dissoloncha superbus* (HULL) の雌雄が，北海道小樽市忍路湾の潮間帯の朽木上から発見された．本種の日本からの発見は初めてである．また，EVANS & BROWNING（1956）及びHYATT & EMBERSON（1988）の記載と比較した結果，背板毛j2の形態と腹肛板の模様に若干の変異が確認された．

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